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EDUCATION WEEK

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Management Firm Finds Schools a Tough Sell

By Peter Schmidt

When John T. Golle walked into his home office one day recently, he had just logged 10,000 air miles visiting four school districts in three days, and he expected to be on the move again soon.

The chief executive officer of Education Alternatives Inc., Mr. Golle is a salesman with a tough sell: getting public educators to take the revolutionary step of entrusting their schools to his publicly held company.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS
THE CHANGING DEFINITION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLING IN AMERICA

For the past five years, Education Alternatives has been involved in an effort to assume the operation of public schools and manage them in a way that produces

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Michel Peltier

Rachelle Arkin teaches a pre-kindergarten class at South Pointe Elementary in Miami Beach, Fla., the first public school that E.A.I. has helped run.

Court To Review Two Church-State Rulings This Term

Cases Come in the Wake Of School-Prayer Ruling

By Mark Walsh

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Supreme Court last week agreed to hear two cases that again give the Justices an opportunity to examine issues of separation of church and state in public education.

Just months after its controversial ruling that barred prayers at public school graduation ceremonies, the High Court agreed to review two lower-court rulings that upheld

Juvenile illegal immigrants focus of case. See Page 19.

school districts' efforts to avoid what they viewed as impermissible support for religion.

In a case from Arizona, *Zobrest* v. *Catalina Foothills School District* (Case No. 92-94), the Court will decide whether it is constitutional for a public school district to pay for a sign-language interpreter to accompany a deaf child attending a Roman Catholic high school.

In *Lamb's Chapel* v. *Center Moriches Union Free School District* (No. 91-2024), the Court will determine whether a New York State district may open its facilities for after-school use by civic, social, and recreational groups but deny access to a group that planned to use them for religious purposes.

The two cases accepted by the High Court on Oct. 5, the first day of its new term, could lead to narrow rulings on the specific issues involved, which have surfaced a number of times nationwide in recent years.

But the cases could also become vehicles for re-examining High Court precedents on church-state relations. Several Justices have expressed a desire to redraw the lines laid down by the Court and allow for a greater recognition of the role of religion in public life.

In the Arizona case, the parents of a deaf

Continued on Page 26

Senators Ask G.A.O. To Investigate Grants For a Political Taint

By Robert Rothman

WASHINGTON—Members of Congress have asked the General Accounting Office to investigate charges that two Education Department awards competitions may have been tainted by political considerations.

In one, a top department official overrode the recommendations of a peer-review panel and decided to award a $6 million grant to a competing bidder.

The award to the McKinney (Tex.) Independent School District, expected to be announced this week, would establish a demonstration project to show how technology can help boost student achievement in core subjects.

A separate award, announced last week, would provide $23 million over five years to Ohio State University to develop and operate a new national clearinghouse for mathematics and science education.

Shirley M. Malcom, the head of the directorate for education and human-resources programs at the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which lost the clearinghouse competition, said the process appeared to have been skewed, perhaps for political reasons.

President Bush was expected to speak in

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Unions Putting Time, Money, Energy To Task of Campaigning for Clinton

By Lynn Olson

WASHINGTON—The National Education Association—and, to a lesser extent, the American Federation of Teachers—has launched an all-out campaign to urge its members to help elect Bill Clinton to the White House.

"We have, for the first time, released all of our resources—a tremendous amount of resources—both staff, as well as monetary, to do our member-to-member campaign on behalf of the Clinton-Gore team," said Debra S. DeLee, the director of government relations for the N.E.A.

As of last week, approximately 60 of the organization's 500 national staff members were in the field, helping to coordinate campaign activities. "And we expect that for the last two weeks of the campaign, we'll probably have around 100 staff out there," Ms. DeLee said.

The N.E.A.'s unabashed zeal to support the Democratic candidate has raised the hackles of at least some Republican union members.

Asked their reaction to the union's effort, G.O.P. members complained that resources

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that would normally go to collective bargaining were being diverted, and some said they worry that the N.E.A.'s position does not reflect the opinion of rank-and-file teachers.

The union's activities could also bolster the Bush Administration's contention that

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Ill. Ballot Question Sparks Debate Over Commitment to Schools

By Lonnie Harp

CHICAGO—A proposed constitutional amendment mandating a new school-funding system in Illinois has sparked a tense debate between business leaders and state lawmakers over each side's commitment to improving education.

Illinois voters next month will face a question of the sort that historically has been left to judges and constitutional scribes: whether the state should bear the chief burden in bankrolling public schools.

The results of the vote, observers suggest, will say a great deal about whether the public sees school funding as the obligation of the state or of individual communities.

But the increasingly vocal campaign be-

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Lonnie Harp

At a school-finance hearing in Chicago, representatives of a tax watchdog group make known their opposition to the proposed constitutional amendment.

Also in the news

19 Action on Aliens
Federal officials and immigrant-rights activists appear close to an agreement to insure better access to schools.

IN SUMMARY

Las Vegas Busing
Under pressure from black parents, school officials in Las Vegas, Nev., are moving to end a 20-year-old policy of busing black children out of some neighborhoods. **Page 4.**

Hearing Its Constituents
Responding to its critics, the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education has offered states a new accreditation form and delayed a new reaccreditation plan. **Page 5.**

Boston Brouhaha
A Boston School Committee official has created a furor by proposing that the district give parents money for tuition at their choice of public or private schools if it fails to educate their children well. **Page 5.**

Brain Debates
Brain and behavioral researchers are debating whether television enriches a child's learning environment and affects neurological development. **Page 8.**

Books 'R' Them
The largest American toy seller is joining with the largest U.S. publisher of children's books in a venture aimed at opening children's bookshops in toy stores nationwide. **Page 10.**

Integration at Issue
Expensive, federally mandated school-desegregation plans in Kansas City and St. Louis have become a key issue in Missouri political campaigns this fall. **Page 15.**

Panel Moves Ahead
Despite the lack of a Congressional go-ahead, the National Education Goals Panel plans to establish a council to oversee development of national standards and assessments. **Page 19.**

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ACROSS THE NATION

NATIONAL

Annual Report Finds Continued Growth in Precollegiate Giving

Contributions by corporations and their foundations to charitable causes totaled some $6 billion in 1991, with $2.4 billion going to educational causes, according to a report from the Council for Aid to Education.

The overall figure grew just 2 percent over 1990, marking the fourth consecutive year of slow growth in giving. In the 12 previous years, the council reports, giving grew at an unprecedented average annual rate of 14.6 percent.

The trend in giving to educational causes mirrors the general picture, the council says, with growth slowing over the past four years.

Educational giving now makes up some 40 percent of philanthropic giving, up from 36 percent in 1962, according to the report.

As usual, higher education received most of the giving—$1.7 billion in 1991. Yet the council finds "continued evidence of increasing support for elementary and secondary education." Giving to precollege education has grown from 3 percent of the education total in 1961 to 13 percent—or $300 million—in 1991.

The report notes that that total does not include donations of time, facilities, or equipment, or contributions to youth-related and health programs that have an effect on schools.

Copies of the report, "Corporate Support of Education 1991," will be available late this month for $10 each from the Council for Aid to Education, 51 Madison Ave., Suite 2200, New York, N.Y. 10010. ■

STATES

Va. Men's-Only College Illegal, Federal Appeals Court Rules

A panel of federal appeals-court judges last week overturned a U.S. District Court ruling and declared unconstitutional the men-only admissions policy at a Virginia military college because similar opportunities are not available for women.

The three-judge panel for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit said the state provided no justifiable reason for permitting the state-financed Virginia Military Institute to admit only men.

But the court did not call for the state to admit women to V.M.I. Rather, it remanded the case to U.S. District Judge Jackson Kiser, who originally upheld the constitutionality of the admissions policy. He will supervise state remedies to the situation.

The appellate panel did not mandate particular remedies, but said they could include admitting women to the institute, providing such opportunities for women elsewhere, or ending the flow of public dollars to the school.

The panel acknowledged the educational validity of the single-sex institution, and said that if women were admitted, it would alter the educational value of the institute.

Lawyers for V.M.I. said in a statement that they were "extremely pleased with many aspects of the Fourth Circuit opinion."

■ The Iowa Supreme Court has rejected a challenge to a state law that established "drug-free zones" around schools and increased penalties for people convicted of dealing drugs in these areas.

In making the decision, the court rejected an appeal from Andrew L. Peterson, who was convicted of selling cocaine to an undercover police officer in the parking lot of a restaurant in Waterloo. Mr. Peterson was sentenced to 10 years in prison. The trial court also imposed a penalty of five more years because the crime was committed within 1,000 feet of school property.

Mr. Peterson had contended that the statute calling for enhanced punishment was vaguely worded and that the state had to prove that students were congregating on the property in question.

The supreme court rejected those arguments. ■

DISTRICTS

Federal Report Finds Little Racial Progress in Milwaukee

Milwaukee has made significant progress in desegregating its schools, but black student achievement and race relations in the city appear to have declined, according to a report issued by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

"As measured by objective criteria such as achievement scores, numerical racial balance among students, and human relations, quality integrated education has not been reached in Milwaukee, and some would suggest it has regressed," a report prepared by the commission's Wisconsin Advisory Council concludes.

The report, released last month, cautions against drawing a causal relationship between desegregation and low achievement levels, however, and posits that black student achievement might have decreased further had desegregation programs not been in place.

Blaming much of the decline in student achievement on dwindling housing and economic opportunities, the report recommends that Milwaukee and its suburbs continue interdistrict and intradistrict school desegregation programs and address racial barriers related to housing and the job market.

■ A federal judge has reversed key aspects of his own earlier ruling and decided that students in a suburban Chicago school district may distribute a religious newspaper.

U.S. District Judge Paul Plunkett of Chicago ruled late last month that the Wauconda school district's policy of keeping religious newspapers off school grounds is unreasonable. Ruling in the same case one year ago, the judge upheld a policy that bans the distribution of material not published by a school organization.

The case began in 1990, when Megan Hedges, then a student at Wauconda Junior High School, sought to distribute copies of the conservative Christian newspaper *Issues and Answers*. School officials, citing a policy banning religious material, barred her from passing out the paper.

After Megan and her parents filed suit, school officials amended their policy to ban materials prepared by outsiders.

In a Sept. 30 opinion, Judge Plunkett said that, after reconsidering his earlier decision, he now finds that portions of the district's amended policy go too far in restricting students' rights. He said it is "unreasonable" for schools to restrict materials to those developed by students.

Barbie's Word Problems

The latest incarnation of Barbie, the blonde bombshell of the doll world, is talking out of both sides of her pert plastic mouth and getting real people hot under the collar in the process.

Each Teen Talk Barbie doll, introduced in July, utters four out of a possible 270 phrases. While most of the expressions are such positive observations on school and friends as "I love school, don't you?," one declaration, "Math is tough!" has focused national attention on Barbie's possible mathematical illiteracy.

The American Association of University Women this month demanded that Barbie's maker, the Mattel Company, recall the offending doll. The group cited its recent report concluding that preadolescent girls are discouraged by teachers, parents, and textbooks from taking math and science courses.

"Why can't Barbie say 'I'm good at math?' or 'Math is fun?' " asked Sharon Schuster, the group's president.

Mary Lindquist, the president of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, also chastised the firm for perpetuating the stereotype of women who can't figure out figures.

Despite the negative publicity, Barbie has put her size-2 foot down, and will not recant her mathphobic statement. Mattel officials have promised parents that if they don't like what a certain Barbie says, they'll replace her with a mute one.

Lael Barr

"We never meant to discourage little girls from pursuing math or science," said Lisa McKendall, a spokeswoman for Mattel. She added that the company based the phrases on a survey of what children said they would like to hear Barbie say.

The firm has also decided that if Barbie can't say anything negative about math, she won't say anything about it at all: The new models are silent on the subject.

—S.K.G.

Bush Signs Spending Bill With $28.3 Billion for E.D.

By Mark Pitsch

WASHINGTON—President Bush last week signed a $241 billion social-services spending bill for fiscal 1993 that includes $28.3 billion for Education Department programs, nearly $1 billion more than last year.

The President signed the bill, HR 5677, after Congress approved the conference agreement to the bill on Oct. 2. The House backed the bill by a vote of 363 to 47, while the Senate approved it on a voice vote.

In addition to funding education programs, the bill provides spending for health and labor programs.

In a conference committee, House and Senate conferees earlier had modified the bill in two ways in order to avoid a threatened veto by Mr. Bush. While dropping language that would have allowed federal funding of abortions for poor women who survived rape or incest, conferees agreed to impose a 0.8 percent across-the-board cut to bring the bill's discretionary-spending figure below Mr. Bush's request.

The $62.1 billion included in HR 5677 for discretionary programs in the fiscal year that started Oct. 1 is 2.8 percent greater than the amount allocated for fiscal 1992, or less than the rate of inflation. But mandatory spending, for such big-ticket programs as Medicaid, Social Security, and Guaranteed Student Loans, increased by 13 percent, to $179 billion.

Concerns Over Constraints

As in past years, lawmakers expressed their discomfort with the rising cost of entitlement programs and the inability of Congress to use dollars targeted for defense or international programs for domestic needs.

For fiscal 1994, Congress will operate with only a single budget cap, but even then appropriators are not expected to have much more money to work with.

Other than expressions of concern over budget constraints, debate on the conference agreement was relatively low key.

But Rep. Carl D. Pursell of Michigan, the ranking Republican on the House Appropriations subcommittee on education, took Congress to task for not authorizing any of President Bush's education program.

"It is unfortunate . . . that we could not seriously debate a lot of the education programs that the Administration had proposed that were obviously good policies," said Mr. Pursell, who is not seeking re-election.

The retiring legislator also warned his colleagues to "watch very carefully the mandates that the special interests, particularly the [National Education Association], are trying to force on local education."

CAPITAL DIGEST

E.D. Issues Long-Awaited Special-Education Rules

New federal rules require that special-education students have plans for post-school transition included in their individualized education plans by the time they are 16.

The long-awaited rules, published in the Sept. 29 *Federal Register*, require planning meetings that include students, parents and representatives of social-service agencies that will work with the students later on.

The rules, which implement changes Congress made in 1991, also specify that a new requirement that schools provide assistive technology applies only to special education students. Administrators had feared that the original language proposed by the Education Department could be interpreted to require schools to provide devices, such as eyeglasses, for nondisabled students.

The rules are to take effect Nov. 12.

■ Congress has approved compromise legislation reauthorizing the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and sent the measure on to President Bush, who is expected to sign it.

The House passed the bill Oct. 2, and the Senate approved it last week.

HR 5194, which also reauthorizes the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, nearly doubles the current spending ceiling for juvenile justice to $150 million and authorizes $115 million for related programs.

However, a House aide said budgetary restrictions make it unlikely that the programs will receive significantly more than the $77 million appropriated for the current year.

The legislation retains many of the provisions of an earlier House bill. *(See Education Week, May 27, 1992.)*

■ The Education Department last week awarded $13.7 million to help revamp science and mathematics education.

Florida, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York State, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia received a total of $1.7 million in three-year awards to develop curriculum frameworks in the subjects. The frameworks are expected to be linked to emerging national standards in the fields.

The department also awarded $12 million to the 10 national educational laboratories to create regional consortia to distribute to schools curricula, materials, and assessment tools tied to the standards. The consortia are also expected to provide guidance on effective teaching methods.

Footnotes

1. Includes 0.8% across-the-board cut.
2. Includes $500 million counted as defense spending.
3. Reprogrammed for Pell Grant shortfall and urban initative.
4. Includes $240,122,000 to be applied to the academic year 1991-92 Pell Grant shortfall.
5. Includes $10 million to begin administration of the direct-loan pilot program.
6. Administered by the Department of Health and Human Services.
7. Administered by the Department of Labor.
8. Included in the appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior, which sustained an across-the-board cut of 0.85%.
9. Included in the appropriations bill for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies.

SOURCE: U.S. Congress

DATABANK

Final Education Department Budget for Fiscal 1993

	FY 1992 Comparable	FY 1993 Administration Request	FY 1993 House Bill	FY 1993 Senate Bill	FY 1993[1] Final
			(in thousands)		
COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED					
Grants for the Disadvantaged (Chapter 1):					
Grants to local educational agencies:					
Basic grants	$5,524,310	$5,525,000	$5,469,750	$5,518,000	$5,449,924
Concentration Grants	609,930	710,000	702,900	660,000	675,998
Capital expenses for private school students	40,054	40,054	39,653	40,054	39,734
Even Start	70,000	90,000	89,100	90,000	89,280
State agency programs:					
Migrant	308,298	308,298	305,215	308,298	302,773
Neglected and delinquent	36,054	36,054	35,693	36,054	35,407
State administration	61,820	61,820	61,202	61,820	60,712
State program improvement	25,125	31,406	26,142	26,142	25,933
Evaluation and technical assistance	15,088	15,000	14,850	15,000	14,731
Rural technical-assistance centers	5,000	—	4,950	5,000	4,960
Total, Chapter 1	**6,695,679**	**6,817,632**	**6,749,455**	**6,760,368**	**6,699,452**
Migrant education:					
High-school-equivalency program	8,310	8,310	8,227	8,310	8,161
College-assistance migrant program	2,265	2,265	2,242	2,265	2,224
TOTAL	**6,706,254**	**6,828,207**	**6,759,924**	**6,770,943**	**6,709,837**
IMPACT AID[2]					
Maintenance and operations:					
Payments for 'a' children	588,540	505,540	584,587	594,540	584,758
Payments for 'b' children	136,626	—	135,260	136,626	135,414
Payments for federal property (Section 2)	16,590	16,590	16,424	16,590	16,293
Payments for decreases in federal activities Section 3(e)	1,952	—	—	1,800	1,786
Construction	27,990	10,000	27,710	10,000	11,904
TOTAL	**771,698**	**532,130**	**783,981**	**757,756**	**750,155**
SCHOOL-IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS					
Educational improvement partnerships (Chapter 2):					
State block grants	450,000	450,000	445,500	439,000	435,488
National Programs:					
Inexpensive book dist. (inc. RIF)	10,000	10,320	9,900	10,320	10,029
Arts in education	8,600	4,900	4,851	8,000	6,944
Law-related education	6,000	0000	5,940	6,000	5,952
Total, Chapter 2	**474,600**	**465,220**	**466,191**	**463,320**	**458,413**
Drug-free schools and communities:					
State grants	507,663	507,663	502,586	507,663	498,565
School personnel training	23,863	13,863	13,724	13,863	13,614
National programs	62,133	72,133	71,412	62,133	61,636
Emergency grants	30,304	25,000	24,750	25,000	24,552
Weed and Seed	—	56,000	—	—	—
Strengthening teaching and administration:					
Mathematics and science education	240,000	248,000	245,520	248,000	246,016
Christa McAuliffe fellowships	2,000	2,064	1,980	2,000	1,964
Magnet-schools assistance	110,000	110,000	108,900	110,000	108,029
Education of homeless children and youth	25,000	25,000	29,700	25,000	24,800
Women's educational equity	500	—	1,980	2,000	1,984
Training and advisory services (Civil Rights IV-A)	22,000	22,000	21,780	22,000	21,606
Dropout-prevention demonstrations	40,000	38,200	37,818	38,200	37,705
General assistance to the Virgin Islands	4,500	—	2,475	3,000	2,455
Ellender fellowships	4,300	—	4,257	4,300	4,223
Follow through	8,632	—	8,546	8,632	8,478
Native Hawaiian Education Act	6,400	—	6,336	6,500	6,448
Foreign Language Assistance	10,000	—	9,900	12,000	10,912
TOTAL	**1,571,895**	**1,620,447**	**1,557,855**	**1,553,611**	**1,531,400**
AMERICA 2000[3]					
TOTAL	**99,115**	**767,500**	—	—	—
INDIAN EDUCATION[4]					
TOTAL	**76,570**	**81,205**	**81,274**	**81,205**	**80,583**
BILINGUAL AND IMMIGRANT EDUCATION					
Bilingual programs	147,407	156,085	154,524	147,407	149,758
Support services	12,000	11,200	11,088	11,088	10,999
Training grants	36,000	36,360	35,996	35,996	35,708
Immigrant education	30,000	30,000	29,700	29,700	29,462
TOTAL	**225,407**	**233,645**	**231,308**	**224,191**	**225,927**
EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED					
State grants:					
EHA Grants to states, part 'b'	1,976,095	2,073,300	2,052,567	2,086,000	2,052,730
Chapter 1 handicapped grants	143,000	128,700	127,413	127,413	126,394
Preschool grants	320,000	320,000	316,800	340,000	325,773
Grants for infants and families	175,000	180,600	178,794	235,000	213,280
Special-purpose funds:					
Deaf-blindness	13,000	13,000	12,870	13,000	12,832
Severe disabilities	8,000	8,000	9,405	9,405	9,330
Severely emotionally disturbed	4,000	4,000	3,960	4,400	4,147
Early-childhood education	2,500	25,000	25,740	25,000	25,167
Secondary and transitional services	19,000	19,000	21,285	23,000	21,966
Postsecondary programs	9,000	9,000	8,910	10,000	8,839
Innovation and development	21,000	21,000	20,790	21,000	20,728
Media and captioning services	17,000	17,000	17,572	18,500	17,892
Technology applications	10,000	10,000	9,900	12,000	10,862
Special studies	4,000	4,000	3,960	4,000	3,948
Special-ed. personnel development	89,800	89,800	88,902	93,000	90,223
Parent training	12,000	12,000	11,880	14,500	12,400
Recruitment and information clearinghouses	2,000	2,000	2,079	2,279	2,162
Regional resource centers	7,000	7,000	7,276	7,276	7,218
TOTAL	**2,854,895**	**2,943,400**	**2,920,103**	**3,045,773**	**2,965,891**
REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH					
State grants:					
Vocational rehabilitation state grants	1,788,000	1,839,852	1,839,852	1,888,000	1,864,960
Supported employment state grants	31,065	32,059	31,065	34,000	32,273
Client assistance	9,141	9,434	9,141	9,600	9,296
Service and demonstration projects:					
Special demonstration programs	31,103	20,103	20,103	20,103	19,942
Supported employment projects	10,423	10,980	10,423	10,980	10,618
Recreational programs	2,617	2,617	2,617	2,617	2,596
Migratory workers	1,060	1,300	1,060	1,300	1,171
Projects with industry	20,390	23,100	20,390	23,100	21,571
Helen Keller National Center	5,867	6,057	5,867	6,867	6,564
Independent living	50,779	51,233	50,779	56,700	56,246
Training	36,688	36,688	36,688	41,000	39,680
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	61,000	68,440	61,000	68,440	67,456
Technology assistance	28,000	34,400	34,400	34,400	34,125
Evaluation	1,025	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,984
TOTAL	**2,077,158**	**2,118,263**	**2,125,385**	**2,198,107**	**2,168,480**

	FY 1992 Comparable	FY 1993 Administration Request	FY 1993 House Bill	FY 1993 Senate Bill	FY 1993[1] Final
			(in thousands)		
VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION					
Vocational education:					
Basic grants	$949,750	$990,500	$980,595	$990,500	$972,750
Supplemental equipment grants	9,950	—	—	—	—
Community-based organizations	12,000	12,000	11,880	11,880	11,785
Consumer and homemaking education	35,000	—	34,650	36,500	34,720
State councils	9,000	9,000	8,910	9,000	8,928
Tech Prep	90,000	100,000	120,285	100,000	104,160
Tribally controlled post secondary vocational institutions	2,500	2,500	2,970	2,970	2,946
National programs	30,000	29,500	37,125	31,840	31,585
Bilingual vocational training	3,000	—	2,970	2,970	2,946
Adult education:					
State programs	235,750	260,750	258,142	256,677	254,624
National programs	9,000	9,000	8,910	8,910	8,839
Literacy training for homeless adults	9,759	9,759	9,661	9,661	9,584
Workplace literacy partnerships	19,251	19,251	19,058	19,058	18,906
English literacy grants	1,000	—	990	—	—
State literacy resource centers	5,000	5,000	7,920	7,920	7,857
Prison literacy training program	5,000	—	4,950	4,950	4,910
Commercial truck driver training	2,500	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	**1,428,460**	**1,447,260**	**1,509,016**	**1,492,836**	**1,474,540**
STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE					
Pell grants[4]	5,472,350	6,637,637	6,586,470	5,956,928	5,997,690
Presidential achievement scholarships	—	170,000	—	—	—
Supplemental educational opportunity grants	577,000	358,000	571,230	602,000	585,280
Work-study	615,000	454,000	608,850	635,000	616,950
Income-contingent loans	4,880	5,000	—	—	—
Perkins' loans:					
Federal capital contributions	156,000	—	248,490	144,000	168,640
Loan cancellations	—	15,000	14,850	15,000	14,880
State student incentive grants	72,000	—	71,280	75,000	72,555
Grants to states to improve licensure	—	50,000	—	—	—
TOTAL	**6,897,230**	**7,689,637**	**8,101,170**	**7,427,928**	**7,455,995**
GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS[5]					
TOTAL	**9,039,971**	**6,046,088**	**6,045,438**	**6,054,088**	**6,053,584**
HIGHER-EDUCATION PROGRAMS					
TOTAL	**827,903**	**853,481**	**831,408**	**851,245**	**837,930**
COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS					
TOTAL	**3,598**	**3,523**	**3,523**	**3,523**	**3,523**
COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES PROGRAM					
TOTAL	**8,095**	**740**	**3,730**	**3,730**	**3,700**
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS					
Educational research	71,000	115,000	70,290	74,695	74,097
Statistics	47,313	63,600	62,964	38,707	48,906
National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)	29,900	64,800	29,601	29,900	29,364
Fund for Innovation in Education	24,000	25,000	19,800	28,000	23,709
Civic education	3,800	—	3,762	5,000	4,346
Fund for the Improvement and Reform of Schools and Teaching	9,250	9,250	9,157	9,157	9,083
Eisenhower mathematics and science education national programs	16,000	56,000	15,840	16,250	15,872
Math-Science consortium	12,000	12,000	11,880	14,000	13,590
National Diffusion Network	14,700	14,700	14,553	15,000	14,582
Blue ribbon schools	885	895	886	886	879
Javitz gifted and talented students education	9,732	9,732	9,635	9,732	9,607
Star schools	18,412	18,417	18,228	25,400	22,816
Educational partnerships	4,233	4,233	4,191	4,191	4,157
Territorial teacher training	1,769	1,769	1,751	1,751	1,737
Leadership in educational administration	370	—	—	—	—
National writing project	2,500	—	2,475	4,000	3,212
Partnerships for innovative teacher education	—	20,000	—	—	—
National Board for Professional Teacher Standards	4,880	—	4,831	4,880	4,792
TOTAL	**270,744**	**415,396**	**279,844**	**281,549**	**280,749**
LIBRARIES					
Public libraries:					
Services	83,898	35,000	83,059	83,898	83,227
Construction	16,718	—	16,551	16,718	16,584
Interlibrary cooperation	19,908	—	19,709	19,908	19,749
Training	5,000	—	4,950	5,000	4,960
Research and demonstrations	325	—	322	2,825	2,802
Research libraries	5,855	—	5,796	5,855	5,808
Library literacy programs	8,163	—	8,081	8,163	8,098
College library technology	6,404	—	6,340	3,904	3,873
Foreign-language materials	976	—	966	976	968
TOTAL	**147,247**	**35,000**	**145,774**	**147,247**	**146,069**
PAYMENTS TO SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS					
American Printing House for the Blind	5,900	6,349	6,286	6,349	6,298
National Technical Institute for the Deaf	39,439	41,004	39,045	41,041	47,712
Gallaudet University	76,540	78,250	75,774	78,215	77,589
Howard University	212,360	197,250	195,278	189,135	194,005
TOTAL	**334,239**	**322,853**	**316,383**	**314,740**	**318,604**
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT					
Program Administration	291,527	325,000	305,799	305,799	305,337
Office for Civil Rights	53,625	61,400	56,857	56,857	56,402
Office of the Inspector General	26,260	31,700	28,652	31,700	29,264
TOTAL	**371,412**	**418,100**	**391,308**	**394,356**	**391,003**
TOTAL, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	**27,352,004**	**29,322,422**	**29,012,971**	**28,534,375**	**28,333,517**
EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMS[6]					
Head Start	2,201,800	2,801,800	2,720,322	2,801,800	2,779,386
Comprehensive child-development centers	44,398	44,398	47,419	47,419	47,040
JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT[7]					
TOTAL	**4,207,606**	**4,118,218**	**4,200,866**	**4,282,571**	**4,158,195**
INDIAN EDUCATION[8]					
Bureau of Indian Affairs programs, including B.I.A. schools	341,118	352,453	363,603	360,953	359,324
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION[8]					
Education and human resources activities	465,000	479,000	465,000	510,000	487,500
ASBESTOS ABATEMENT[9]					
(Environmental Protection Agency)	57,000	—	77,275	77,275	77,275

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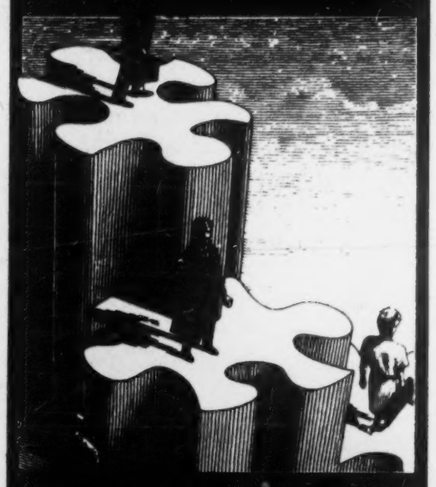

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